IN A YEAR OF ASSET GROWTH,

STRONG OPERATING PERFORMANCE AND

A TRANSFORMED BALANCE SHEET,

ONE THING IS CLEAR:

WE'RE DELIVERING

TO THE PLAN.

Eldorado Gold Corporation

2002 Annual Report

Section A

OPERATIONS *and* PROJECTS

Eldorado Gold Corporation

1. producing 2. growing 3. prospering 4. leading 5. contributing

2002 Annual Report

São Bento Mine, Brazil

DELIVERING TO THE PLAN

introduction.

Last year, we developed a strategy to build sustainable value. It consisted of three elements: implement work plans for each of our assets; identify and pursue external opportunities for growth; and ensure the value we are creating is reflected in our share price.

We've done what we said we would do. We've delivered on work plans and are on schedule as we develop our operations and

Eldorado has superior gold assets in Brazil and Turkey, two countries with substantial geological potential. In Turkey, we continue to expand our asset base, with a resource of approximately 9.4 million ounces. With our international expertise in mining, finance and project development, Eldorado is well positioned to grow in value as we create and pursue new opportunities in gold and other resources. Eldorado's shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol ELD and on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol EGO.

projects. We've evaluated potential opportunities. And our shareholders have been rewarded by our efforts, with the stock price growing from Cdn $0.27 per share on January 2, 2002 to Cdn $2.07 on December 31, 2002.

As a company, we are producing and growing. We're prospering. And we're leading and contributing in the communities where we operate.

Quite simply, we're delivering to the plan.

Fig. 01 São Bento Mine Cash Operating Costs

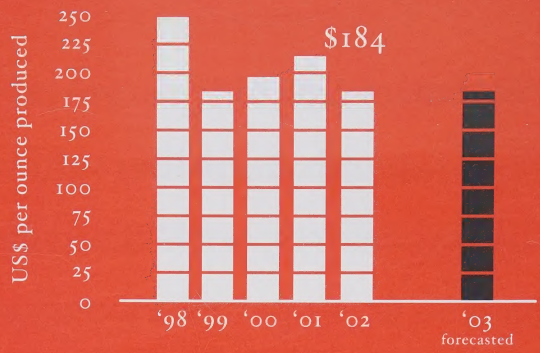
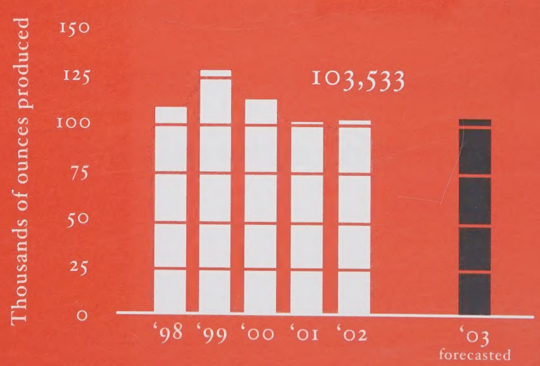


Fig. 02 São Bento Mine Gold Production



one.

WE'RE PRODUCING.

With its increased reserves and continued profitability, São Bento ensures strong cash flow and long-term sustainability.

São Bento is the foundation of our growth – and with continued positive results from our drilling programs and strong gold prices, the mine remains a profitable producing asset in our portfolio.

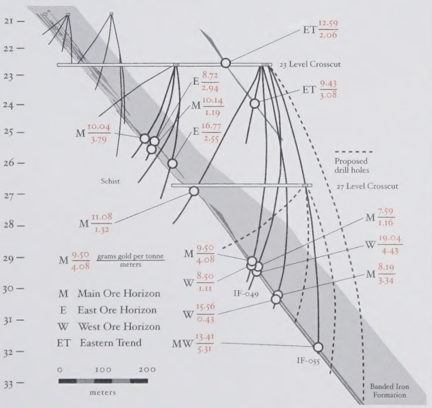
Brazil's fourth largest gold mine, São Bento produced 103,533 ounces of gold in 2002, compared to 102,841 in 2001. Production was up over the previous year as a result of the Brazilian government's elimination of the energy restrictions that had been in effect from May 2001 to March 2002, requiring the mine to reduce power consumption by 20 percent.

While production was up, our costs were down. Cash costs for the year were $184 per ounce, as compared to $216 per ounce in 2001. These lower cash costs reflect the mine resuming normal operations after the repair of the #2 autoclave, the elimination of the energy restrictions, various efficiency improvements and a weakening of the Brazilian currency. Mine grades averaged in excess of 9.0 g/t gold, about the same as last year.

In 2002, we continued our efforts to ensure the long-term profitability of São Bento. We conducted a focused drilling program of 9,600 meters to increase the mine's reserves. Over the course of the year, we drilled from an underground platform on the mine's 23rd level. It was a successful program, and the drilling results upgraded and extended the mine's resource base down to the 30th level.

In October 2002, we finalized an agreement with AngloGold South America Limited, giving us the right to explore, develop and mine any reserves discovered down-dip beyond our existing property boundary. A 7,400-meter drilling program between the 28th and 32nd levels confirmed the continuity of São Bento's ore body within the extended Banded Iron Formation. As a result, year-end proven and probable reserves at São Bento are 531,000 ounces of gold, compared to 461,300 ounces at year-end 2001. ■

São Bento Drill Holes. Ongoing drilling programs in 2002 laid the foundation for the long-term profitability of São Bento. A drilling program of 9,600 meters from the 23rd platform upgraded the resource base down to the 30th level, and a 7,400-meter drilling program in the 28th to 32nd level confirmed the continuity of the ore body within the banded iron formation.



Opposite page: Fig 01. São Bento Mine Cash Operating Costs. We are committed to minimizing our cash operating costs, and in 2002, we recorded production cash costs of $184 per ounce at São Bento, significantly lower than our costs in 2001. Ongoing efficiency improvements and a weakening of the Brazilian currency contributed to this achievement.

Fig 02. São Bento Mine Gold Production. We produced 103,533 ounces of gold at São Bento in 2002, up from 102,841 ounces the year before. The mine resumed normal operations during the year, thanks to the elimination of the government's energy restrictions and repairs to our #2 autoclave. We are expecting similar levels of production in 2003.

two.

WE'RE GROWING.

Executing development plans for our wholly owned assets in Turkey fuels future growth.

We're meeting our ambitious development schedule at the Kisladag project (opposite page). In 2002, we implemented detailed work programs – including step-out drilling, infill drilling, metallurgical testing and the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") – to bring the project to full feasibility in the first quarter of 2003.

Drilling at Kisladag continued to increase the resource estimate. Incorporating the results of this year's 10,700-meter drilling program, the defined resource is now 7.9 million ounces, up from 6.7 million ounces at year-end 2001. This new resource calculation is based on data from over 29,900 meters of drilling and trenching and uses a cut-off grade of 0.4 grams per tonne of gold, consistent with previous estimates.

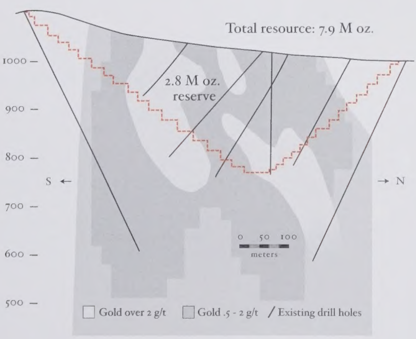
In September, we awarded the Feasibility Study to Hatch Associates Ltd., and we expect this study to be completed in March 2003. The preliminary design stage suggests production in Phase I of about 130,000 ounces of gold annually for the first four years, followed by production of approximately 250,000 ounces of gold per year in Phase II following expansion of the process and mine facilities.

Metallurgical testing confirmed that Kisladag ore can be recovered using the heap leach process. Additional column leach tests show that average ultimate recoveries are 81 percent for oxide ore and 60 percent for primary ore.

Encon Environmental Engineers of Ankara, Turkey were retained to work on our EIA study along with Knight Piesold Associates (UK) and Planning Alliance (Canada). We anticipate the review process to take some four to six months, after which we expect to be issued an Environmental Positive Certificate.

We have revised our development schedule at Efemçukuru, our wholly owned asset with a resource of 1.1 million ounces. Although we indicated last year that we would begin an EIA study of the project in the fourth quarter of 2002, we have focused our efforts instead on our Kisladag project and expect to begin the Efemçukuru EIA study in the third quarter of 2003. ■

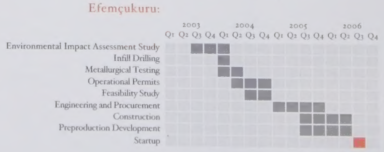
Kisladag Cross Section A. A 10,700-meter drilling program completed in 2002 defined the Kisladag resource at 7.9 million ounces, using a cut-off grade of 0.4 grams of gold per tonne. The higher-grade ore mineralization at the site extends from the surface to depths of over 400 meters.



Development Schedules:

Kisladag:

Efemçukuru:



three.

WE'RE PROSPERING.

Thanks to a solid financial base, we have the flexibility to choose how we want to grow our company.

Eldorado is in a strong financial position. As a result of our disciplined approach to reducing our debt and raising capital in the markets, we've created a solid financial foundation that will enable us to build sustainable growth over the long term.

In February 2002, we completed a private placement and received proceeds of Cdn$23.5 million. This was used to eliminate our bank debt in the fourth quarter and strengthen our working capital structure. In December 2002, we completed a second financing that resulted in net proceeds of Cdn$43.9 million – giving us the funds needed to begin the development and construction of our Kisladag project in Turkey and to continue to grow the Company.

Liquidating our hedge book in the fourth quarter has enabled us to benefit from the upswing in the price of gold, which closed at $347.20 per ounce at year-end, up from $276.50 at the start of 2002.

Our balance sheet reflects our solid financial position and the strong cash flow generated by São Bento. In 2002, we posted a net profit for the year of $2.1 million ($0.01 per share), compared to a loss of $4.4 million ($0.04 per share) in 2001.

Finally, to broaden our shareholder base, the Company began trading on the American Stock Exchange on January 23, 2003. In addition to making it easier for American investors to participate in Eldorado's growth, being listed on the American Stock Exchange will enable us to better access financial markets. ■

four.

WE'RE LEADING.

Experienced and respected, our on-the-ground managers bring unparalleled operational expertise to our projects in Brazil and Turkey.

We're a Canadian company with well established and respected businesses in Brazil and Turkey. Fundamental to our success in these two countries are teams of exceptional local managers. Extremely capable and experienced, they have the first-hand knowledge needed to lead successful operations.

Through their long history in the area and established networks with various levels of government, our local management teams also play a crucial role in identifying new opportunities for growth within each region.

In Canada, our management team has international expertise in both open pit and underground mining as well as in finance and project development. It has successfully guided the Company through an extended period of depressed gold prices and has contributed to the growth of our resource base each year. ■

Opposite page: Fig 03. Bank Debt vs. Cash Position. Over the past five years – and during a difficult period for the gold industry – we reduced our bank debt from $40.0 million to nil. And after completing two significant financings during the year, we achieved a year-end cash position of $37.6 million and the financial strength needed to begin developing and constructing our Kisladag project in Turkey.

Fig 04. Share Performance. Our long-term shareholders were rewarded in 2002, with our stock increasing in value in excess of 600 percent over the course of the year. With our disciplined strategy for growth, we are confident that our shareholders will continue to benefit as Eldorado evolves into a mid-tier gold producer.

Fig. 03 Bank Debt vs. Cash Position

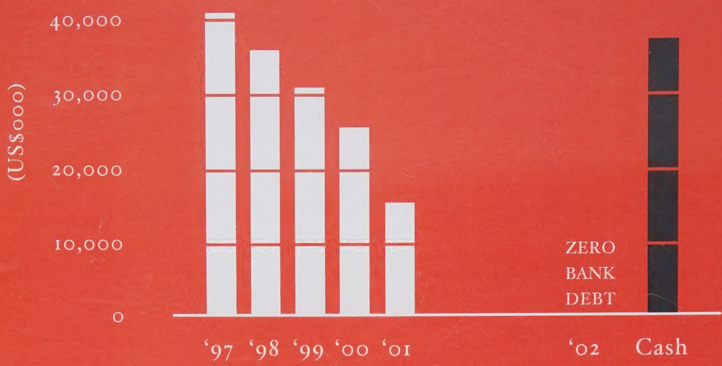


Fig. 04 Share Performance (Cdn$)

five

WE'RE CONTRIBUTING.

Minimize environmental impacts. Maximize economic and social benefits. We enhance the communities where we operate.

At Eldorado, we are guided by a sense of responsibility towards the environmental and social development of the communities where we work. In all of our endeavours we adopt leading international standards and our industry's best practices to strengthen local communities economically, socially and environmentally.

We believe it's of vital importance to enhance the quality of life in the communities where we operate. Our ongoing social programs are making a difference, helping create stronger and healthier communities.

BRAZIL

Our commitment to operational excellence was evident again this year with our safety record at the São Bento mine. We recorded three lost-time accidents and a lost-time injury index of 1.6 per million hours worked.

In an effort to reduce the number of days lost due to sickness, we implemented a successful preventative program that reduced the overall number of sick days by 50 percent compared to the prior year.

Going forward, a major component of our environmental and community relations plan for 2003 is the creation of a Centre of Environmental Education. Located on the mine site, the Centre will serve as a community resource for information about local wildlife and the environment. A government environmental agency is coordinating a pedagogical plan at the Centre, making it a valuable resource for students, teachers, employees and the broader community.

TURKEY

In 2002, we completed a series of engineering studies in support of Kisladag's Environmental Impact Assessment study. Our field work programs have included assessments of flora and fauna, air quality, surface water quality, groundwater quality and a geotechnical assessment of the project site. This year we also expanded our environmental monitoring program to include permanent air quality monitoring stations as well as additional stations to monitor water quality.

As part of our ongoing community relations program, we held numerous public meetings with local government and villagers over the year. We completed the first phase of a potable water distribution system for local villages and are expanding this program to additional villages in the project area. In 2002, we planted a 25-hectare area selected by the Forestry Department with local pine seedlings, and we are actively exploring other ways of supporting health and education initiatives in nearby communities.

Finally, to ensure long-term sustainable benefits to the area, we have advanced the development of the Kisladag Mining Foundation, an organization that includes Canadian aid agencies interested in supporting development efforts. ■

Opposite page: In 2002, we completed an Environmental Impact Assessment study of the Kisladag project – a detailed examination of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed mine. And we launched other initiatives to support the environmental and social well-being of the area. As part of the Kisladag Mine Foundation, for example, we are working alongside Canadian aid agencies who are encouraging sustainable development.

Corporate Information

DIRECTORS

Hugh C. Morris (2)
Vancouver, BC
Chairman of the Board

Joseph F. Conway (1)(2)
Toronto, Ontario
President & Chief Executive Officer
IAM Gold Corporation

Wayne D. Lenton (1)(2)
Point Roberts, Washington
USA

Paul M. Curtis (1)
Johannesburg, South Africa
Senior Manager, Corporate Finance
Gold Fields Limited

Paul N. Wright
Bowen Island, B.C.
President & Chief Executive Officer
Eldorado Gold Corporation

Committees of the Board of Directors
(1) Audit Committee
(2) Compensation Committee

OFFICERS

Paul N. Wright
President & Chief Executive Officer

Earl W. Price
Chief Financial Officer

Dawn L. Moss
Corporate Secretary

MANAGERS

Project Development
Dale Churcher – Manager Project Development

Brazil Operations
Lincoln Silva
General Manager

Sergio Martins
Director, Exploration & Geology

Turkey
Dave Bickford
General Manager

Umit Akdur
Administration Manager

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Fax: 604-687-4026
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São Bento Mine
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Fax:011-55-31-3837-1670

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Tüprag Metal Madençilik Sanayi ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi
Ankara, Turkey
Tel:011-90-312-468-4536
Fax:011-90-312-468-2646

LEGAL COUNSEL

Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP
Vancouver, BC Canada

Dorsey & Whitney LLP
Seattle, WA USA

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP
Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, BC Canada

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Transfer Agent
Computershare Trust Company of Canada
Vancouver, BC Canada

Computershare Trust Company
Golden, CO USA

Stock Exchange
The Toronto Stock Exchange
Stock Symbol: ELD

The American Stock Exchange
Stock Symbol: EGO

SOURCES OF SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

The Annual Report is one of several sources of information for shareholders of Eldorado Gold Corporation common shares.

Other sources include:

The unaudited comparative interim financial statements which are published quarterly.

The Management Proxy Circular describing the matters to be considered at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The Annual Information Form and other corporate and continuous disclosure documents which are available on the Company's website, CDS SEDAR website (www.sedar.com), and the US Securities and Exchange Commission EDGAR website (www.edgar-online.com).

Website Address:
www.eldoradogold.com

Investor Relations:
Nancy Woo
info@eldoradogold.com

eldoradogold

Mineral Reserves & Resources. The terms "Mineral Reserve", "Proven Mineral Reserve" and "Probable Mineral Reserve" used in this report are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects under the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Definitions and guidelines were adopted by the CIM Council on August 20, 2000. In the United States, a mineral reserve is defined as a part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time the mineral reserve determination is made.

The terms "Mineral Resource", "Measured Mineral Resource", "Indicated Mineral Resource", "Inferred Mineral Resource" used in this report are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects under the guidelines set out in the CIM Standards.

Note to U.S. Investors. While the terms "mineral resource", "measured mineral resource," "indicated mineral resource", and "inferred mineral resource" are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, they are not defined terms under standards in the United States. As such, information contained in this report concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources under Canadian standards may not be comparable to similar information made public by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. "Indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and a great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an "indicated mineral resource" or "inferred mineral resource" will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

Forward-Looking Statements. This annual report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 concerning Eldorado Gold Corporation's plans at its properties, plans related to its business, future prospects and other matters. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management. Statements concerning reserves and mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the property is developed, and in the case of mineral reserves,. such statements reflect the conclusion based on certain assumptions that the mineral deposit can be economically exploited. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "plans", "estimates" or "intends", or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Specific reference is made to "Narrative Description of the Business – Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Information Form. Forward-looking statements are made based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made, and Eldorado Gold Corporation undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change. Investors are cautioned against attributing undue certainty to forward-looking statements. We do not expect to update forward-looking statements continually as conditions change and you are referred to the full discussion of the Company's business contained in the Company's reports filed with the securities regulatory authorities.

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E-mail: info@eldoradogold.com

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Section B

FINANCIAL REVIEW

São Bento Operations, Brazil

DELIVERING TO THE PLAN

letter to shareholders

Last year, we set out our plan. With its detailed schedules and firm milestones, it outlined our intentions for the years ahead to achieve our goal of growing Eldorado into a mid-tier gold company.

We continue to deliver results in accordance with our plan.

During the past year, we've grown our resources and transformed our balance sheet. We've positioned ourselves to take advantage of new opportunities. And our shareholders have been rewarded, with our share price increasing in value in excess of 600 percent over the course of the year.

DEBT-FREE AND FINANCIALLY SOUND

We are in an excellent financial position. Two financings during the year – combined with strong operational cash flow – give us the strength and flexibility to ensure the long-term sustainability of our company. With the elimination of our bank debt and our strong cash position, we are able to begin the development and construction of our Kisladag project in Turkey and to pursue other opportunities for long-term growth.

In the fourth quarter, we eliminated our hedge book. This has enabled us to benefit from the improving gold price.

In 2002, we posted net income of $2.1 million, compared to a loss of $4.4 million in 2001.

SÃO BENTO: STRONG CASH FLOW AND INCREASED RESERVES

São Bento produced 103,533 ounces of gold in 2002, at a cash cost of $184 per ounce – in line with forecasts we made during the year. We are pleased with the increased production and lower cash costs compared to 2001, which reflect the mine returning to normal operations following the elimination of the Brazilian energy restrictions, the

repair of our #2 autoclave and the weakening of the Brazilian currency.

During the year, we conducted two successful exploration drilling programs that extended the life of this profitable mine. A 9,600 meter drilling program initiated from the mine's 23rd level upgraded the resource. And after finalizing our agreement with AngloGold regarding the down-dip extension of the ore body, we conducted a 7,400 meter drilling program which confirmed the continuity of the ore body below the 30th level elevation.

At year-end, as a result of these drilling programs, São Bento had reserves of 531,000 ounces of gold, compared to 461,300 ounces in 2001. In addition to replacing and adding reserves in excess of those mined in 2002, drilling has significantly increased the mine's total resources, providing opportunities for further reserve increases in 2003.

KISLADAG: ADVANCING THE PROJECT

The Kisladag project continues to exceed our expectations. Ongoing drilling programs throughout the year expanded the resource, and the current resource estimate of 7.9 million ounces of gold will form the basis for the reserve estimate used in a Feasibility Study expected to be completed in March 2003.

In 2001, we set out an ambitious schedule for moving the Kisladag project forward and in 2002 we met our deadlines and milestones. In addition to completing more than 10,700 meters of drilling and extensive metallurgical testing, we also completed an Environmental Impact Assessment study ("EIA"). We have submitted our EIA to the Turkish Ministry of the Environment for review and anticipate that it will take four to six months for us to receive our Environmental Positive Certificate – one of the major permits required for us to begin construction activities at the site.

A year of progress:

January:
Cdn$25 million special warrant financing

Drilling at São Bento underway

February:
Brazilian energy restrictions eliminated

April:
Reserve statement:
Proven and Probable 4.1 million ounces

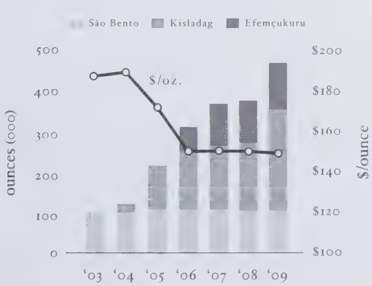
Looking ahead, 2003 promises to be an exciting year for Kisladag. The Feasibility Study will be complete in March 2003. And we expect to receive our operational permits during the year and to begin detailed engineering and procurement by year-end.

EXPANDING OUR SHAREHOLDER BASE

With the significant improvements to our balance sheet, the expansion of our reserves at São Bento and the growth in our resources at Kisladag, 2002 was a stellar year for our Company. These successes have brought with them increased attention from investors, and over the year our institutional shareholder base has doubled.

As part of our efforts to be more accessible to shareholders outside of Canada, we received approval for our 40-F registration from the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and began trading on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol EGO on January 23, 2003. We are confident that this listing will give us access to new financial markets and broaden our shareholder base.

ELDORADO GOLD GROWTH PROFILE



This year we were pleased to appoint Nancy Woo as Manager of Investor Relations. Nancy brings to Eldorado in-depth knowledge of North American public markets and reinforces our commitment to servicing our shareholders.

PURSUING NEW OPPORTUNITIES

We have stated our goal of growing to become a mid-tier gold mining company. We will achieve this goal by advancing our current

A year of progress:

May:
Prospectus filed qualifying January 2002 Cdn$25 million financing

Bank debt reduced

Hedging requirement eliminated

June:
Kisladag resource increased to 7.3 million ounces

September:
Kisladag feasibility study awarded, estimated March 2003 completion

projects and by pursuing additional opportunities for growth.

In Brazil, for example, we are identifying opportunities beyond São Bento. We are currently evaluating various early-stage projects that may enable us to progress out from our profitable operation at São Bento, leveraging the technical skills and experience we have already developed in the country. And we will also continue to assess opportunities to expand our presence in Turkey.

THE YEAR AHEAD – CONTINUING TO DELIVER TO THE PLAN

2002 was an excellent year for Eldorado. We have created a solid financial and operating foundation – and have assets with tremendous value – to build sustainable growth over the long term. During the coming months we will continue to meet our development schedule at Kisladag, ensure the long-term profitability of São Bento through additional drilling programs and identify new opportunities for growth.

I would once again like to thank all of Eldorado's employees and our Directors for their outstanding work during the year. As individuals and as a Company we have set targets and we have attained them. And as we continue to achieve our objectives, I believe that our shareholders will continue to be rewarded through an increasing share price. We look forward to delivering further results – and value – in 2003.

Sincerely,

Paul N. Wright,
President and Chief Executive Officer
March 26, 2003

October:
Signed agreement with Anglo Gold allowing access to significant drill intercepts below the 27th level at São Bento

November:
Kisladag resource grows to 7.9 million ounces

Hedge book eliminated

Bank debt eliminated

December:
Completed Cdn$46 million financing

Production Highlights

	First Quarter 2002	Second Quarter 2002	Third Quarter 2002	Fourth Quarter 2002	Fourth Quarter 2001	2002	2001
Gold Production							
Ounces	16,963	27,702	28,469	30,399	23,001	103,533	102,841
Cash Operating Cost ($/oz)	166	195	185	183	193	184	216
Total Cash Cost ($/oz)[1]	171	201	189	189	199	189	221
Total Production Cost ($/oz)[2]	310	296	259	274	287	282	306
Realized Price ($/oz) [3]	292	304	307	320	296	308	298
São Bento Mine, Brazil							
Ounces	16,963	27,702	28,469	30,399	23,001	103,533	102,841
Tonnes to Mill	89,342	96,519	100,185	95,249	94,500	381,295	417,609
Grade (grams/tonne)	9.85	9.23	8.87	10.01	8.67	9.47	9.13
Cash Operating Cost ($/oz)	166	195	185	183	193	184	216
Total Cash Cost ($/oz)[1]	171	201	189	189	199	189	221
Total Production Cost ($/oz)[2]	310	296	259	274	287	282	306

1 Cash Operating Costs plus royalties and the cost of off-site administration.
2 Total Cash Cost plus depreciation, amortization and reclamation.
3 Excludes amortization of deferred gain.

Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

For the years ended December 31 , 2002, 2001 and 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars and per ounce amounts)

Please review this report with the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying Notes. All monetary amounts are in United States dollars unless otherwise noted.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") contains certain "Forward-Looking Statements" within the meaning of section 21E of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including without limitation statements regarding potential mineralization and reserves, exploration results and future plans and objectives of Eldorado Gold Corporation ("Eldorado", the "Company" or "we") are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The MD&A reviews the business of Eldorado Gold Corporation and compares its financial results for 2002 with those of the previous two years. In order to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the Company's financial condition and results of operations, it is best to read the MD&A together with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes starting on page B11. The auditors' report to shareholders is on page B10.

Eldorado's consolidated financial statements are expressed in United States ("U.S.") dollars. All monetary amounts in this report are in U.S. dollars except where otherwise indicated.

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") and filed with appropriate regulatory authorities in Canada and the United States. Application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States does not have a significant impact on our results of operations and financial position except as described in note 17 to the consolidated financial statements (page B20 through B21).

OVERVIEW

Eldorado is a North American based gold producer. We own and operate a gold mine in Brazil, develop gold mineralized properties into mines and acquire precious mineral properties for exploration. Our goal is to operate safely, with regard to social and ethical responsibilities. We are focused on delivering value to our shareholders, and our share price increased 666% in 2002, beginning the year at Cdn$0.27 and ending the year at Cdn$2.07. The Company's common shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and on January 23, 2003 began trading on the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX").

As a result of listing on the AMEX, Eldorado elected to change its accounting policy for revenue recognition from the production method to the sales method. The sales method recognizes gold sales when delivery is made and title to the refined gold passes to the purchaser while the production method recognizes gold sales when produced as doré at the mine site. The financial statements for 2002, 2001 and 2000 have been restated to reflect this change.

The Company's São Bento mine ("São Bento" or "the mine"), located 100 km from the city of Belo Horizonte in Minas Gerais State, is the fourth largest gold mine in Brazil. The mine produced over 100,000 ounces of gold in 2002 at a cash cost of $184 per ounce. We also own two significant gold development properties in Turkey. The Kisladag property is in the final stages of permitting and a bankable feasibility study will be complete in 2003. We have completed a pre-feasibility study for our Efemçukuru property, which is pending future development upon completion of the construction of the Kisladag mine.

Our operating and financial results for the year ended December 31, 2002 improved significantly from 2001. The Company raised $47,966 in new equity, paid off its outstanding bank debt, liquidated the outstanding gold hedge position and recorded low total cash costs per ounce at the São Bento mine. We met or exceeded all the objectives established in our 2002 operating plan.

For 2002, Eldorado had revenues of $39,296 and earnings of $2,136. This represents basic and diluted earnings per share of $0.01, compared with a loss of $0.04 per share in 2001, and $0.00 per share in 2000.

Eldorado is in excellent financial condition. The Company is generating free cash flow and at December 31, 2002 had $37,627 in cash and term deposits. We have no bank debt and $7,150 of convertible debt due in November 2004. In 2002, we liquidated our gold hedge position and our

production currently remains unhedged. This will allow our shareholders to participate fully in the rising gold price environment forecast for 2003.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	2002	2001	2000
Revenue	$ 39,296	$ 35,387	$ 52,464
Earnings (loss)	$ 2,136	$ (4,396)	$ 273
Per Share: Basic	$ 0.01	$ (0.04)	$ –
Per Share: Diluted	$ 0.01	$ (0.04)	$ –
Realized gold price ($/oz's Sold)	$ 306	$ 299	$ 304
Actual average gold price ($/oz)	$ 310	$ 271	$ 279
Total cash cost ($/oz sold)	$ 191	$ 223	$ 223
Operating Results			
Gold Production (oz)	103,533	102,841	152,436
Gold Sold (oz)	99,659	105,349	149,143
São Bento Mine (oz's Produced)	103,533	102,841	112,950
São Bento Mine (oz's Sold)	99,659	105,349	109,657
São Bento Mine Production costs ($/oz)			
Cash Operating Costs	$ 184	$ 216	$ 195
Total Cash Cost	$ 189	$ 221	$ 201
Non-Cash Cost	$ 93	$ 85	$ 69
Total Production Cost	$ 282	$ 306	$ 270

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Cash flow from operations for 2002 was $9,288, compared with $13,029 for 2001 and $3,810 for 2000. Earnings for 2002 were $2,136 ($0.01 per share basic and diluted), compared with a loss of $4,396 ($0.04 per share basic and diluted) for 2001, and earnings of $273 ($0.00 per share basic and diluted) for 2000.

Revenues of $39,296 for 2002 were up 11.0% from 2001 and down by 32.5% from 2000 due to the sale of our operations in Mexico. Cash and term deposits, at December 31, 2002, totalled $37,627, compared with $4,752 (excluding $475 in restricted cash) for 2001.

Gold production at São Bento in 2002 was 103,533 ounces at a cash cost of $184 per ounce. This compares with production of 102,841 ounces at a cash cost of $216 per ounce for 2001 and production of 112,950 ounces at a cash cost of $195 per ounce for 2000.

Revenues

The Company's revenues consist of sales of gold bullion. Gold bullion was sold in 2002 to NM Rothschild & Sons against the Company's hedge book. In November 2002, we made the final delivery into our remaining gold hedge position.

REVENUE

	2002	2001	2000
Gold	$ 30,501	$ 31,498	$ 45,318
Effects of hedging	3,550	2,945	5,184
Total Gold Sales	$ 34,051	$ 34,443	$ 50,502
Interest and other income	5,245	944	1,962
	$ 39,296	$ 35,387	$ 52,464

The decrease in this year's gold revenue is due to lower volumes of gold sold by São Bento, offset by lower gold prices realized from the prior two years due to a higher hedged gold price. São Bento sold 99,659 ounces of gold in 2002 at a realized price of $306 per ounce compared to 105,349 ounces in 2001 at a realized price of $299 per ounce and 109,657 ounces in 2000 at a realized price of $304 per ounce.

In 2002, we liquidated our gold hedge position and remain unhedged. The Company anticipates higher gold prices in 2003 compared to the average spot price of $310 per ounce in 2002. We are forecasting a gold price of $350 per ounce in 2003.

Revenue includes a hedging gain for 2002 of $36 per ounce compared to $28 per ounce in 2001 and $35 per ounce in 2000. The hedging gain results from the liquidation of a portion of the Company's hedge book in the years 1998 through 2001. The funds obtained from these liquidations were used to reduce bank debt and fund working capital needs during the extended period of depressed gold prices. Canadian GAAP requires that gains or losses earned on liquidated gold hedges prior to the original scheduled delivery dates be recorded on the balance sheet and amortized to the Profit and Loss statements as originally scheduled. We forecast an additional hedging gain amortization of $2,286 in 2003, with an amortization loss of $329 occurring in 2004.

Expenses

Operating expenses at São Bento were $19,027 for 2002, compared with $23,446 for 2001 and $21,863 for 2000. The Company's operating expenses consist of the total cash cost of production at São Bento, as shown below.

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS

	2002	2001	2000
Gold Production			
Ounces	103,533	102,841	152,436
Cash Operating Cost ($/oz)	184	216	219
Total Cash Cost ($/oz)	189	221	223
Total Production Cost ($/oz)	282	306	296
Realized Price ($/oz produced)	308	298	303
São Bento Mine, Brazil			
Ounces	103,533	102,841	112,950
Ore Tonnes	381,295	417,609	525,893
Grade (grams/tonne)	9.47	9.13	7.95
Cash Operating Cost ($/oz)	184	216	195
Total Cash Cost ($/oz)	189	221	201
Total Production Cost ($/oz)	282	306	270

Depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses of $10,337 are largely recorded on the life-of-mine method.

Corporate administration expense for 2002 was $3,238, similar to 2001 of $3,296 and $3,163 for 2000. In 2001, the Company incurred a one-time charge of $406 for restructuring the corporate offices. Administration expense in 2003 should be on par with that of 2002.

Exploration expenses for 2002 were $2,285 compared to $1,231 in 2001 and $1,757 in 2000. For the past three years, we have been severely limited by our cash availability to pursue greenfield exploration opportunities. Most of our exploration expenditures during these years were in payment of landholding and care and maintenance costs in Brazil and Turkey. With the improvement of our debt and cash position, we are planning to increase our exploration budget in 2003.

Other Income (Expense)

Interest and other income for 2002 was $5,245, compared with $944 in 2001 and $1,962 in 2000. The significant other income of $5,405 for 2002 and $500 for 2001 represent insurance funds received from Brasil Resseguros S.A. (the "IRB") to repair the #2 autoclave at São Bento and for business interruption insurance during the repair offset by other expenses of $160.

Income Taxes

Tax expense for 2002 was $1,121, compared to $358 in 2001 and $291 in 2000. The significant tax of $1,104 relates to Brazilian withholding taxes on the inter-company loan and $17 in B.C. capital and corporate tax.

Earnings (Loss) For The Year

Eldorado generated earnings of $2,136 for 2002, largely the result of completing the repair of the #2 autoclave under budget, thereby releasing $5,405 of contingency to other income. This compares with a loss of $4,396 in 2001 and a profit of $273 in 2000. Earnings per share for 2002 were $0.01 ($0.01 diluted), compared to a loss of $0.04 per share and earnings of $0.00 per share, on both a basic and diluted basis, for 2001 and 2000.

Eldorado believes that the improved gold price in January 2003 will result in an average gold price of $350 per ounce for the year. With this gold price, the Company forecasts 2003 to be another profitable year.

Management's Discussion & Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

For the years ended December 31 , 2002, 2001 and 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars and per ounce amounts)

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

	2002	2001	2000
São Bento Mine			
Operating Data			
Gold Production			
Ounces	103,533	102,841	112,950
Cash Operating Costs ($/oz)	$ 184	$ 216	$ 195
Total Cash Costs ($/oz)	$ 189	$ 221	$ 201
Total Production Costs ($/oz)	$ 282	$ 306	$ 270
Realized Price ($/oz produced)	$ 308	$ 298	$ 303
São Bento Mine			
Tonnes to Mill	381,295	417,609	525,893
Grade (grams/tonne)	9.47	9.13	7.95
Average Mill Grade	8.93	8.60	7.14
Average Recovery Rate (%)	92.6	91.4	92.5

Cash and total production cost per ounce of gold are presented above in accordance with the Gold Institute Standard for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000. Consolidated cash and total production cost per ounce for gold mining operations have been derived from amounts included in sales revenues, cost of sales, and depreciation and depletion in the consolidated statements of earnings.

Average total cash costs for São Bento in 2002 were $189 per ounce compared to $221 per ounce in 2001 and $201 in 2000. Total production costs were $282 per ounce in 2002 compared to $306 per ounce in 2001 and $270 in 2000.

During 2002, São Bento completed the major repair of the #2 autoclave. The cost of the repair was covered by the Company's insurance policy with the IRB. To settle the claim, the IRB paid São Bento $3,224 in the fourth quarter of 2001 and $3,223 in the first quarter of 2002 for a total of $6,447 for repairs. Eldorado completed the repairs in March 2002 at a cost of $2,919 and $127 was paid for taxes on parts. The difference of $3,401 was recorded to other income in 2002. During the shutdown of the #2 autoclave for repair the Company also received business interruption insurance of $3,497. Of this, $440 was credited to operating costs in 2001 and $1,053 in 2002 and the remainder $2,004 was recorded to other income in 2002.

SÃO BENTO MINE GOLD PRODUCTION COST PER OUNCE

	2002	2001	2000
Direct mining expenses	$ 186	$ 190	$ 205
Currency hedging	–	25	(16)
Inventory change	4	(5)	2
Refining and selling costs	3	5	4
Vancouver costs	1	2	1
By-product credits	–	(1)	(1)
Business Interruption credit	(10)	–	–
Cash operating cost per ounce	$ 184	$ 216	$ 195
Royalties and Production taxes	5	5	6
Total cash costs per ounce	$ 189	$ 221	$ 201
Depreciation/Depletion	87	82	69
Foreign Exchange (Gain)/ Loss	6	3	–
Total production costs per ounce	$ 282	$ 306	$ 270

On May 25, 2001, the Brazilian government issued a decree reducing electricity usage. Effective June 1, 2001, São Bento was subject to electrical power rationing of 80% of the mine's normal usage. On March 1, 2002, the Brazilian government lifted the restriction on the consumption of electrical power. With these lifted power restrictions and the completion of the

continued below

#2 autoclave repair, São Bento returned to full production during the second quarter of 2002.

The continued weakening of the Brazilian Real from an average of 1.83 to the dollar in 2000 to an average of 2.35 in 2001 and an average of 2.92 in 2002 benefited the Company with lower cash costs. 70% of São Bento's cash cost profile is denominated in Reals, with the remaining 30% in US dollars. A 10% weakening of the Real without corresponding inflation translates into approximately a $13.00 per ounce reduction in cash cost on 100,000 ounces of production.

In October 2002, the Company signed an agreement with AngloGold South America Limited ("AngloGold") granting São Bento the right to explore, develop and mine any reserves beyond its existing property boundary (the 30th level). In exchange, a net smelter royalty will be paid to AngloGold according to a graduated scale ranging from 0.5% at a gold price less than $275 per ounce to a maximum of 4.0% at a gold price of $399 per ounce or greater. With the signing of this agreement the Company began engineering studies to complete a shaft-deepening project by 2004. The expenditures for this project are planned to commence in 2003 with a total expenditure estimated at $11,000. The completion of the project will allow São Bento to mine below the 30th level beginning in 2005.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash from operations

Eldorado's cash from operations for 2002 was $9,288 compared to $13,029 in 2001 and $3,810 in 2000. The additional cash generated in 2001 compared to 2000 was the result of liquidating $4,090 in gold hedges. The funds generated from this liquidation were used as additional payments on the Company's long-term debt. For 2003 we forecast $10,000 of cash from operations at São Bento before sustaining capital, at a gold price of $350 per ounce.

Investing Activities

During 2002, Eldorado spent $7,043 on investing activities, of which $5,334 were on property, plant and equipment at São Bento and $2,285 on mineral properties and deferred development in Turkey. Beginning in 2003, we are considering a major capital project of deepening the current shaft from the 23rd level to the 28th level which will provide access beyond the 30th level. The estimated cost for a shaft deepening is $11,000, which will be spent over 2003 and 2004.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

	2002	2001	2000
São Bento Mine	$ 5,334	$ 4,513	$ 4,183
Kisladag Development	$ 2,213	$ 1,131	$ 1,660
Others	72	100	97
Total	$ 2,285	$ 1,231	$ 1,757

Financing Activities

In 2002, the Company paid off its bank debt with payments during the year totalling $15,233. Over the past three years the Company made payments on its bank debt totalling $31,305.

LOAN DEBT PAYMENTS

	2002	2001	2000
Bank Debt	$ 15,233	$ 10,072	$ 6,000
Equipment Debt	–	498	501
Energold Debt	243	90	13
Total Loan Debt Payments	$ 15,476	$ 10,660	$ 6,514

During 2002, we completed two public financings for a total of $42,536 net of fees. Over the past three years we have raised $54,038 in public financings, which has been used to eliminate debt and fund Eldorado's ongoing operations.

PROCEEDS FOR THE ISSUE OF COMMON SHARES

	2002	2001	2000
Public Financing	$ 42,536	$ –	$ 11,502
Warrants Conversion	5,008	–	–
Options Exercised	468	5	–
Return to Treasury	(46)	–	–
Total Cash Raised	$ 47,966	$ 5	$ 11,502

Cash and Financial Conditions

Eldorado's cash position including term deposits increased from $4,752 at December 31, 2001 to $37,627 at the end of 2002. The Company's working

capital was $36,648 as at December 31, 2002 compared with a negative working capital of $4,379 as at December 31, 2001. Eldorado has $7,150 in convertible debenture debt due on November 4, 2004. The Company has no bank debt and has not hedged or sold forward any of its future gold production. There are no off balance sheet financing structures in place.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Gold Price
Eldorado's profitability is linked to the price of gold as its revenues are derived primarily from gold mining. Gold prices are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including central bank sales, producer hedging activities, the relative exchange rate of the U.S. dollar with other major currencies, global and regional demand, political and economic conditions and production costs. Worldwide gold production levels also affect gold prices. In addition, the price of gold has on occasion been subject to rapid short-term changes due to speculative activities.

Exploration and Development
The costs and results of Eldorado's exploration and development programs affect its profitability and value. As mines have limited lives based on proven reserves, Eldorado actively seeks to replace and expand its reserves, primarily through exploration and development of its existing operation and, in the future, construction of operating gold mines in Turkey at the Company's wholly owned properties of Kisladag and Efemçukuru. Exploration for minerals involves many risks and may not result in any new economically viable mining operations or yield new reserves to replace and expand current reserves. Based on current production rates, São Bento can sustain production from its current reserves and resources for approximately six years.

Operational
The Company's São Bento operation is located in Brazil and incurs medium political risks. The business of gold mining involves many operational risks and hazards. Through high operational standards, emphasis on training and continuous improvement, Eldorado works to reduce the mining risks at São Bento. The Company maintains adequate insurance to cover normal business risk. The São Bento mine currently accounts for all of Eldorado's gold production and revenue. Any adverse development affecting São Bento would have an adverse effect on the Company's financial performance and its ability to implement its growth strategy.

Environmental
Eldorado's activities are subject to extensive federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations governing environmental protection and employee health and safety. Eldorado is required to obtain governmental permits and provide associated financial assurance to carry on certain activities. Eldorado is also subject to various reclamation-related conditions imposed under federal, state or provincial air, water quality and mine reclamation rules and permits.

While Eldorado has budgeted for future capital and operating expenditures to maintain compliance with environmental laws and permits, there can be no assurance that these laws will not change in the future in a manner that could have an adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, liquidity or results of operations.

Laws and Regulations
Eldorado's mining operations and exploration activities are subject to extensive federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health and safety, mine safety and other matters. Such laws and regulations are subject to change and can become more stringent and costly. Eldorado draws on the expertise and commitment of its management team, their advisors, its employees and contractors to ensure compliance with current laws and foster a climate of open communication and co-operation with regulatory bodies.

Currency Fluctuations
Eldorado's operating results and cash flows are affected by changes in the U.S./Brazilian Real exchange, the U.S./Turkish Lira exchange rate, and the U.S./Canadian dollar exchange rate as substantially all revenues are earned in U.S. dollars but the majority of the operating and capital expenditures are in Brazilian Reals, Turkish Lira or Canadian dollars. A 10% weakening of the Brazilian Real without corresponding inflation vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar would increase basic earnings per share and cash flow per share by $0.01 and $0.01 per share, respectively.

OUTLOOK

The Company anticipates continuing successful operations at São Bento for 2003 and beyond. In 2003, we are planning to produce 105,000 ounces of gold at a cash cost of $190 per ounce. Consideration is being given to deepening the existing São Bento shaft, providing access to reserves and resources defined through the 2002 drilling programme. A decision regarding a deepening is expected in March 2003.

The Company has submitted the Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") to the Government for the Kisladag project. The Company anticipates approval of the EIA by July 2003. A feasibility study is forecast for completion in March 2003. With completion of the feasibility study, the financial structure for the Kisladag project will be completed. Assuming approval of the EIA, completion of the feasibility study and final financing arrangements, construction at Kisladag is planned to begin by year end.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The financial statements and the information contained in the annual report have been prepared by and are the responsibility of The Board of Directors and Management of the Company. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada and reconciled to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States as set out in note 17 and, where appropriate, reflect management's best estimates and judgements based on currently available information.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, consisting of three members, meets periodically with management and the independent auditors to review the scope and results of the annual audit and to review the financial statements and related financial reporting matters prior to submitting the financial statements to the Board for approval.

The Company has developed and maintains a system of control to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is accurate and reliable.

The Company's independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were appointed by the shareholders to conduct an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and their report follows.

Earl Price
Chief Financial Officer

Paul Wright
President and Chief Executive Officer

February 25, 2003

Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Eldorado Gold Corporation

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Eldorado Gold Corporation as at December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the consolidated statements of operations and deficit and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, BC
Canada
February 25, 2003

Consolidated Balance Sheets

As at December 31 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

		2002	2001
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 37,627	$ 4,752
Restricted cash	Note 10	–	475
Accounts receivable	Note 3	1,380	2,965
Inventories	Note 3,5	5,866	5,441
		44,873	13,633
Property, plant and equipment	Note 6	62,103	66,495
Mineral properties and deferred development	Note 6	32,958	30,673
Investments and advances		108	122
Other assets and deferred charges	Note 7	90	1,961
		$ 140,132	$ 112,884
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 8,225	$ 11,769
Current portion of long term debt	Note 10	–	6,243
		8,225	18,012
Provision for reclamation costs		3,467	3,467
Deferred gain	Note 8	1,957	5,621
Future income taxes	Note 13	196	178
Convertible debentures	Note 9	6,796	8,482
Long term debt	Note 10	–	9,103
		20,641	44,863
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	Note 11	366,046	316,406
Equity portion of convertible debentures	Note 9	1,094	1,400
Deficit		(247,649)	(249,785)
		119,491	68,021
		$ 140,132	$ 112,884
Commitments and Contingencies	Note 14		

Approved by the Board

Wayne D. Lenton
Director

Paul N. Wright
Director

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Deficit

For the years ended December 31 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

		2002	2001	2000
Revenue				
Gold sales		$ 34,051	$ 34,443	$ 50,502
Interest and other income		5,245	944	1,962
		39,296	35,387	52,464
Expenses				
Operating costs		$ 19,027	$ 23,446	$ 33,220
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		10,337	8,991	11,369
General and administrative		3,238	3,296	3,163
Exploration expense		1,078	508	539
Interest and financing costs		1,156	2,655	3,749
Reclamation		–	–	674
Gain on settlement of convertible debenture	Note 9	(463)	–	–
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		1,046	173	(576)
		35,419	39,069	52,138
Profit (loss) before the undernoted items		3,877	(3,682)	326
Writedown of assets		(415)	(24)	(59)
Reorganization costs		–	(406)	–
(Loss) gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment		(205)	74	–
Gain on disposition of subsidiary	Note 4	–	–	297
Profit (loss) before income taxes		3,257	(4,038)	564
Taxes	Note 13			
Current		(1,121)	(155)	1,019
Future		–	(203)	(1,310)
Net income (loss) for the year		$ 2,136	$ (4,396)	$ 273
Deficit at the beginning of the year:				
As previously reported		(249,375)	(244,752)	(245,185)
Change in accounting policy	Note 3	(410)	(637)	(477)
As restated		$ (249,785)	$ (245,389)	$ (245,662)
Deficit at the end of the year		$ (247,649)	$ (249,785)	$ (245,389)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		147,597,481	99,736,407	79,874,211
Basic Income (loss) per share - U.S.$		$ 0.01	$ (0.04)	$ 0.00
Basic Income (loss) per share - CDN.$		$ 0.02	$ (0.06)	$ 0.00
Diluted - Income (loss) per share - U.S.$		$ 0.01	$ (0.04)	$ 0.00

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

		2002	2001	2000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net income (loss) for the year		$ 2,136	$ (4,396)	$ 273
Items not affecting cash				
Depletion, depreciation and amortization		10,337	8,991	11,369
Future income taxes			203	1,310
Reclamation			–	(105)
Writedown of assets		415	24	59
Loss (Gain) on disposals of property, plant and equipment		205	(74)	–
Gain on disposition of subsidiary	Note 4	–	–	(297)
Gain on settlement of convertible debenture	Note 9	(463)	-	–
Interest and financing costs		249	373	260
Amortization of hedging gain		(3,550)	(2,791)	(5,167)
Foreign exchange loss		1,784	789	224
		11,113	3,119	7,926
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable		1,585	277	(1,723)
(Increase) decrease in inventories		(425)	293	(409)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(2,985)	5,250	(2,495)
Liquidation of hedges	Note 8	–	4,090	511
		9,288	13,029	3,810
Cash flow from investing activities				
Property, plant and equipment		(5,334)	(4,513)	(4,183)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment		64	231	–
Mineral properties and deferred development		(2,285)	(1,231)	(1,757)
Investments and advances		37	61	(11)
Proceeds from disposals of investments and advances			70	–
Restricted cash		475	6,578	(3,784)
		(7,043)	1,196	(9,735)
Cash flow from financing activities				
Repayment of long-term debt		(15,476)	(10,660)	(6,514)
Proceeds from disposition of subsidiary			–	303
Issue of common shares:				
Voting - for cash		47,966	5	5,662
Special Warrants			–	5,840
Other assets and deferred charges		(95)	(295)	(60)
		32,395	(10,950)	5,231
Foreign exchange loss on cash held in foreign currency		(1,765)	(823)	(259)
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		32,875	2,452	(953)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		4,752	2,300	3,253
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		$ 37,627	$ 4,752	$ 2,300
Supplemental cash flow information				
Interest paid		$ 937	$ 1,725	$ 3,020
Income tax paid		$ 382	$ 102	$ 1,534

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note 01

NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Eldorado Gold Corporation ("Eldorado", or "Company") is engaged in gold mining and related activities, including exploration, extraction, processing and reclamation. Gold, the primary product, is produced in Brazil. Exploration activities are carried on in Brazil and Turkey.

The Company has not determined whether all its development properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amount shown for mineral properties and deferred development is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing, licenses and permits to complete the exploration and development of its properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties. The amounts shown as mineral properties and deferred development represent net costs to date, less amounts amortized and/or written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values.

Note 02

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Eldorado and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. As described in note 17, these principles differ in certain material respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Foreign currency translation

Eldorado's subsidiaries are integrated operations. The financial statements and other transactions stated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars using the temporal method, as noted below:

- Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet dates;
- Non-monetary assets are translated at historical rates;
- Revenue and expense items are translated at the average rate for the year; and
- Translation gains and losses are included in operations.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include those short-term money market instruments which on acquisition have a term to maturity of three months or less. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with institutions which are believed to be creditworthy.

Inventories

In-process inventories, including ore stockpiles when applicable, are valued at the lower of average production costs and net realizable value, after a reasonable allowance for further processing costs. Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of average cost and replacement cost.

Investments

Investments in shares of other companies are carried at cost or at cost less amounts written off to reflect an impairment in value that is other than temporary.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, including costs associated with properties under development. Assets used in commercial production are subject to depreciation and depletion over

continued below

Note 02 cont.

their estimated useful lives, on the basis described below:

Mineral properties and capitalized development costs for an underground operation - where the mine operating plan calls for production from well defined ore reserves, the life of mine method is applied.

Buildings, machinery, mobile and other equipment - depreciated on a straight-line basis over the life of the mine.

Management of the Company regularly reviews the net carrying value of each mineral property. Where information is available and conditions suggest impairment, estimated future net cash flows from each property are calculated using estimated future prices, proven and probable reserves, and operating, capital and reclamation costs on an undiscounted basis. Reductions in the carrying value of each property would be recorded to the extent the net book value of the investment exceeds the estimated future cash flows.

For accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2003, the Company will be required to adopt the recommendations of CICA Handbook section 3063 "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets". This harmonises the existing rules for recognition and measurement of Long Lived Assets with U.S. GAAP, specifically SFAS No. 144.

Where estimates of future net cash flows are not available and where other conditions suggest impairment, management considers whether the carrying value should be reduced.

Management's estimates of mineral prices, recoverable proven and probable reserves, and operating, capital and reclamation costs are subject to risks and uncertainties which may affect the assessment of recoverability of mineral property costs. Although management has made its best estimate of these factors, it is possible that changes could occur in the near term which could adversely affect management's estimate of the net cash flow to be generated from its properties.

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a detailed and time-consuming process. The Company has taken steps, in accordance with industry standards, to verify mineral properties in which it has an interest. Although the Company has taken every precaution to ensure that legal title to its properties is properly recorded in the name of the Company, there can be no assurance that such title will ultimately be secured.

Exploration and development

Exploration costs are charged against operations as incurred until a mineral resource is established on a property, from which time exploration expenditures are capitalized.

Deferred financing charges

Deferred financing charges consist of commissions and expenses related to establishing the related indebtedness and are being amortized to operations over the life of such indebtedness.

Environmental reclamation, rehabilitation and mine closure costs

Expenditures related to environmental protection, reclamation and site restorations undertaken during mine operations are expensed as incurred. Costs to be incurred at, or subsequent, to the closing of a mine are estimated and charged against operations over the estimated life of the mine or until it is estimated an adequate provision exists.

In December 2002, the Accounting Standards Board approved a standard on accounting for asset retirement obligations. The standard requires the recognition of a liability for obligations associated with the retirement of property, plant and equipment when the liability is incurred. The liability would be recognized initially at discounted fair value and the resulting amount would be capitalized as part of the asset. The new rules are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, but earlier application is encouraged.

Revenue recognition

Revenues from the sale of bullion are recognized when the goods have been delivered and title passes to the purchaser.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The most significant estimates are related to the physical and economic lives of mineral assets, their recoverability, site restoration costs and related obligations.

Share option plan

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted the new recommendations for accounting for stock-based compensation as required by

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31 , 2002, 2001 and 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note 02 cont.

CICA Handbook section 3870, Stock-based Compensation and Other Stock-based Payments ("CICA 3870"). CICA 3870 establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments made in exchange for goods and services. It applies to transactions, including non-reciprocal transactions, in which an enterprise grants shares of common stock, stock options, or other equity instruments, or incurs liabilities based on the price of common stock or other equity instruments. The recommendations of CICA 3870 are applied prospectively to awards granted on or after the date of adoption.
As permitted by CICA 3870, the Company has elected not to apply fair value accounting and to measure compensation cost using the intrinsic value method for awards of stock options to employees under our stock based compensation plan. Accordingly, no compensation cost will be recognized for stock options whose exercise price was equal to the market price on the date of grant. Entities that do not apply the fair value based method of accounting are required to disclose for each period for which an income statement is provided the pro forma net income and net income per share as if the fair value based accounting method had been used to account for stock-based compensation. Details of pro forma net income and net income per share are set out in note 11.

Consideration paid for shares on exercise of the share options is credited to share capital.

Income taxes

Future income taxes are recognized for the future income tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted income tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future income tax assets and liabilities of a change in rates is included in operations in the period that includes the enactment date. A future income tax asset is recorded when the probability of the realization is more likely than not.

Earnings (loss) per share

Earnings or loss per share are presented for basic and diluted net income (loss). Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income or loss by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares for the year. The computation of diluted earnings per share includes the same numerator but the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been issued if potentially dilutive common shares had been issued (such as common share, issued on exercise of employee stock options).

Note 03

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

The Company has changed its method of recording revenue to recording sales when the goods have been delivered and title passes to the purchaser. Previously the Company recorded revenue on a production basis at the net realized value of dore sales. The Company has applied the changes retroactively and prior periods have been restated. The effects of the restatement are presented below.

Note 03 cont.

	2002	2001	2000
Income Statement			
Revenue before change	$ 35,404	$ 33,523	$ 51,455
Change in accounting policy	(1,353)	920	(953)
Revenue after change	$ 34,051	$ 34,443	$ 50,502
Operating costs before change	$ 19,600	$ 22,753	$ 34,013
Change in accounting policy	(573)	693	(793)
Operating costs after change	$ 19,027	$ 23,446	$ 33,220
Net Income before change	$ 2,916	$ (4,623)	$ 433
Change in accounting policy	(780)	227	(160)
Net Income after change	$ 2,136	$ (4,396)	$ 273
Basic income (loss) per share before change - U.S.$	0.01	(0.05)	0.01
Change in accounting policy	–	0.01	(0.01)
Basic income (loss) per share after change - U.S.$	0.01	(0.04)	–
Diluted income (loss) per share before change - U.S.$	0.01	(0.05)	0.01
Change in accounting policy	–	0.01	(0.01)
Diluted income (loss) per share after change - U.S.$	0.01	(0.04)	–
Balance Sheet			
Accounts receivable before change	$ 3,513	$ 3,747	$ 4,944
Change in accounting policy	(2,133)	(782)	(1,702)
Accounts receivable after change	$ 1,380	$ 2,965	$ 3,242
Inventories before change	$ 4,923	$ 5,069	$ 4,669
Change in accounting policy	943	372	1,065
Inventories after change	$ 5,866	$ 5,441	$ 5,734

Note 04

SALE OF MEXICAN SUBSIDIARIES

Effective November 1, 2000, the Company sold its Mexican subsidiaries to Conservación y Señalamiento Vial and Exploraciones Mineras del Desierto S.A. de C.V. The financial statements include the results of operations of the subsidiaries for the period from January 1, 2000 to October 31, 2000. A gain of $297 was recorded as a result of this disposal.

Note 05

INVENTORIES

	2002	2001
In process inventory	$ 1,480	$ 1,347
Materials and Supplies	4,386	4,094
	$ 5,866	$ 5,441

Note 06

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2002	2001
Property, plant and equipment São Bento mine	$ 108,857	$ 104,381
Accumulated depreciation and depletion	(47,121)	(38,254)
	$ 61,736	$ 66,127
Office furniture and equipment	$ 2,012	$ 1,838
Accumulated depreciation	(1,645)	(1,470)
	$ 367	$ 368
Total property, plant and equipment	$ 62,103	$ 66,495
Mineral properties and deferred development	$ 32,958	$ 30,673
	$ 95,061	$ 97,168

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note 07

OTHER ASSETS AND DEFERRED CHARGES

	2002	2001
Deferred financing charges for:		
Convertible Debenture	$ 90	$ 178
Long term debt	–	1,224
	$ 90	$ 1,402
Cash security deposits	–	559
	$ 90	$ 1,961

Note 08

DEFERRED GAIN

Eldorado recorded a deferred gain of nil in 2002, $4,090 in 2001 and $511 in 2000 as a result of liquidating a portion of its hedging position. The remaining hedging gains of $1,957 will be taken into income over the years for which the hedges were originally established per the table below.

	2003	2004
Deferred gain (loss)	$ 2,286	$ (329)

Note 09

CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

	2002	2001
Debentures	$ 6,796	$ 8,482
Equity portion of convertible debentures	1,094	1,400

Debentures maturing November 1, 2004

On June 20, 2002, the Company agreed, by private contract, to purchase $2,000 of the convertible debentures for a purchase price of 1,597,867 common shares of the Company. These common shares were issued on July 17, 2002. As a consequence of this transaction, the debt and equity components were reduced by $1,863 and $306, respectively, and a gain on settlement of $463 was recognized in earnings, offset by $32 in deferred costs charged to share capital as a share issue cost.

The instrument has been accounted for as a debt instrument, at its present value, with an amount recorded in equity to reflect the estimated fair value of the conversion feature. The debt will be accreted to its face value over the term of the debentures. The face value of the convertible debentures is $7,150 at December 31, 2002 (December 31, 2001 - $9,150).

Note 10

LONG TERM DEBT AND RESTRICTED CASH

	2002	2001
Restricted Cash		
Reserve account	$ –	$ 475
	$ –	$ 475
Long term debt		
Corporate loan facility	$ –	$ 15,103
Energold Mining Ltd. loan	–	243
	$ –	$ 15,346
Current portion	–	(6,243)
	$ –	$ 9,103

continued below

Note 10 cont.

Commencing on March 31, 1999 the Company, as part of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "ARCA") with NM Rothschild & Sons Ltd. ("NM Rothschild"), agreed to the establishment of a Reserve account in which the Company agreed to deposit cash quarterly under certain circumstances. The purpose of this account was to serve as a reserve against future payments of principal, interest and other amounts due under the Loan Agreement. As at December 31, 2002 the amount held in the Reserve account was $Nil (2001 - $475).

As at December 31, 2001, the total debt outstanding was $15,103, which was made up of $13,909 of loan and $1,194 of accrued fees payable at the time of final principal payment. The loan bore an interest of LIBOR plus 2.5%, which was 4.5806% at December 31, 2001.

On November 25, 2002, the remainder of the debt outstanding was fully paid.

Energold Mining Ltd.

In November of 2001 the Company paid Energold an amount of $71 (Cdn.$112,000) as partial cash settlement on the note and amended the maturity date on the promissory note. This loan was fully paid on May 31, 2002.

Note 11

SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized and Issued Share Capital

Eldorado's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of voting and non-voting common shares with no par value. The details of the common shares issued and outstanding are as follows:

2001	Shares Issued	Amount
Shares at beginning of the year	84,040,314	$ 310,527
Shares for exercised stock options	35,000	5
Shares for cash consideration	18,245,458	5,874
Shares at December 31, 2001	102,320,772	$ 316,406
2002		
Shares at beginning of the year	102,320,772	$ 316,406
Shares for exercised stock options	1,450,000	468
Shares for cash consideration - Financing	88,273,810	42,536
Shares for cash consideration - Warrants	12,600,561	5,008
Shares for conversion of Convertible Debenture	1,597,867	1,674
Shares returned to Treasury	(39,000)	(46)
Shares at December 31, 2002	206,204,010	$ 366,046

On November 24, 2000, the Company completed a private placement of 18,245,458 special warrants at a price of Cdn$0.55 per Special Warrant to raise gross proceeds of Cdn$10,035,000 (US$6,520). Net proceeds received after payment of all expenses related to the offering were $5,874. Each special warrant was exercised without further payment of additional consideration for a unit consisting of one common share of the Company and one half of a share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional common share of the Company at a price of Cdn$0.80 per common share until February 22, 2003. During the year, 4,823,634 warrants at Cdn$0.80 and 1,824,546 compensation options at Cdn$0.55 were issued for a total of 6,648,180 shares for the above.

On February 15, 2002, the Company completed a private placement of 59,523,810 special warrants at a price of Cdn$0.42 per special warrant to raise gross proceeds of Cdn$25,000,000 (US$15,728). Net proceeds after payments of all expenses relating to the offering were Cdn$22,957,000 (US$14,439). Each special warrant entitled the holder to receive one common share of the Company at no additional cost. In consideration for acting as Eldorado's Underwriters in respect of the sale of the special warrants, the agents received a cash commission, and compensation warrants exercisable without payment of additional consideration of 5,952,381 special warrants at Cdn$0.49. All compensation options have been exercised at a price of Cdn$0.49.

During 2002 a total of 12,600,561 shares were issued for the above warrants and proceeds of $5,008 were received.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note
II
cont.

On December 23, 2002, the Company completed a financing of 28,750,000 units at a price of Cdn$1.60 per unit with a syndicate of underwriters for a gross proceeds of Cdn$46,000,000 (US$29,637). Net proceeds after payments of all expenses relating to the offering were Cdn$43,605,000 (US$28,097). Each unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to acquire one common share at a price of Cdn$2.00 until December 23, 2003.

(b) Share option plan

As at December 31, 2002, the Company has a share option plan as described below. No compensation expense is recognized in operations for this plan when options are granted pursuant to the plan. Consideration paid for shares on exercise of the share options is credited to share capital.

The Company established a share purchase option plan ("the Plan") in June 1994. Amendments to the Plan were approved in June 1995, June 1996 and May 2000. The Board of Directors administers the Plan, whereby it may from time to time grant up to a total of 10,200,000 options to directors, officers, employees, consultants or advisors. All options granted under the Plan expire not later than the tenth anniversary of the date the options were granted. The exercise price of an option is determined by the Board of Directors, but shall not be less than the closing price of the common shares of the Company on The Toronto Stock Exchange on the last business day before the date on which the option is granted. Vesting and terms are at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

A summary of the terms and status of Company's outstanding options at December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the changes for the years ending on those dates is presented below:

Stock Options (Cdn$)	Outstanding Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
2001		
Outstanding options as at January 1, 2001	6,513,143	0.84
Granted	2,349,150	0.30
Exercised	(35,000)	0.24
Expired/Cancelled	(4,347,793)	1.05
Outstanding and exercisable options as at December 31, 2001	4,479,500	0.51
2002		
Outstanding options as at January 1, 2002	4,479,500	0.51
Granted	1,992,500	0.83
Exercised	(1,450,000)	0.51
Expired/Cancelled	(597,000)	1.10
Outstanding options as at December 31, 2002	4,425,000	0.58
Exercisable options as at December 31, 2002	4,198,333	0.53

Note
II
cont.

The following table summarizes information about share options granted during the twelve months ended December 31, 2002:

Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Cdn$
1,432,500	0.71
145,000	0.70
75,000	0.71
90,000	1.32
250,000	1.46
1,992,500	0.83

As at December 31, 2002, options to purchase up to 1,285,358 (December 31, 2001 – 2,680,858) shares remained available to be granted under the Plan. Summaries of the Company's options outstanding, exercise prices and expiry dates are presented below.

Stock Options (Cdn$)

Range of Exercise Prices ($)	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2002	Weighted-Average Life Remaining (years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price ($)
Less than 0.41	1,641,000	3.15	0.30
0.41 to 0.50	716,500	1.63	0.49
0.51 to 0.60	50,000	3.15	0.51
0.61 to 0.70	445,000	2.67	0.68
0.71 to 0.80	1,182,500	4.09	0.71
Greater than 0.80	390,000	4.14	1.37
Total	4,425,000	3.20	0.58

Stock Options (Cdn$)

Range of Exercise Prices ($)	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2001	Weighted-Average Life Remaining (years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price $
Less than 0.41	2,351,000	4.15	0.29
0.41 to 0.50	891,500	2.56	0.49
0.51 to 0.60	50,000	4.15	0.51
0.61 to 0.70	300,000	2.96	0.67
0.71 to 0.80	219,000	1.05	0.80
Greater than 0.80	668,000	1.54	1.12
Total	4,479,500	3.21	0.51

As discussed in note 1, the Company adopted the new recommendations for accounting for stock options as required by CICA Handbook section 3870 during the year. The recommendations of CICA 3870 are applied prospectively to awards granted on or after the date of adoption and therefore pro forma charges for the year include only those options granted in 2002.

Had the Company determined compensation costs for this Plan based on the fair value at the grant dates for those share options consistent with the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation, the Company's net earnings and earnings per share would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

		December 31, 2002
Net earnings for the period	As reported	$ 2,136
	Pro forma	$ 1,660
Basic and diluted earnings per share	As reported	$ 0.01
	Pro forma	$ 0.01

The fair values of options included in the pro forma amounts presented above have been estimated using an option-pricing model. Assumptions used in the pricing model are as follows:

	December 31, 2002
Average risk-free interest rate	Ranging from 4.24% to 4.71%
Expected life	5 years
Expected Volatility	50%
Expected dividends	nil

The following table summarizes information about the warrants outstanding as at December 31, 2002 and 2001.

Warrants (Cdn$)	Outstanding Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2001 and 2000	13,872,729	0.90
Warrants outstanding at January 1, 2002	13,872,729	0.90
Granted during - 2002	15,287,273	1.93
Exercised	(4,823,634)	0.80
Cancelled	(4,750,000)	1.10
Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2002	19,586,368	1.68

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31 , 2002, 2001 and 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note
11
cont.

Number Outstanding at December 31, 2002	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Exercise Price (Cdn$)
5,211,368	0.14	0.80
14,375,000	0.98	2.00

(c) Shareholder rights plan

On March 8, 1995, the Board of Directors of Eldorado adopted a Shareholder Rights Plan, which was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on June 5, 1995. Under the terms of the plan, rights are attached to the common shares and to the 8.25% convertible subordinated unsecured debentures. The rights become marketable and exercisable only upon the occurrence of certain specified events. If a person or group acting in concert acquires or announces its intention to acquire 20% or more of the outstanding common shares in a non-permitted bid, each right, on exercise, entitles the holders (other than the acquiring person or group) to purchase common shares of Eldorado at half the current market price per common share.

The rights are not triggered by a "permitted bid" which is, in effect, a bid made to all shareholders for all of the voting shares by way of a bid circular. Such an offer must remain outstanding for at least 75 days and must be accepted by shareholders holding at least 50% of the outstanding shares that are not held by the bidder. At any time prior to the rights becoming exercisable, the Board of Directors may redeem all the rights at $.00001 per right.

(d) Net income (loss) per share

Net income (loss) per share was calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the year which amounted to 147,597,481 (2001 – 99,736,407, 2000 – 79,874,211).

Diluted net income per share reflects the dilutive effect of the exercise of stock options and warrants outstanding as at year end. The effect of common stock options and warrants on the net loss per share in 2001 was not reflected as to do so would be anti dilutive. The number of shares for the diluted net income per share calculation for 2002 and 2000 were 149,395,784 and 80,456,643 respectively.

Note
12

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value of financial instruments

At December 31, 2002 and 2001, the fair value of cash, and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their respective carrying values.

The carrying values and estimated fair values of Eldorado's other recognized financial instruments are as follows:

		Carrying Amount		Estimated Fair Value
2001				
Financial Assets				
Forward Gold Sales contracts	$	–	$	100
Investments		122		122
Financial Liabilities				
Convertible debentures (including equity portion)	$	9,882	$	6,895
Long term debt		15,346		15,346
2002				
Financial Assets				
Investments	$	108	$	108
Financial Liabilities				
Convertible debentures (including equity portion)	$	7,890	$	6,184

continued below

Note
12
cont.

Financial instruments, which subject the Company to market risk and concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of gold hedge contracts. The Company's exposure to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties in connection with its metal forward contracts is limited to the unrealized gains on outstanding contracts based on current market prices. The Company has minimized its credit risk by monitoring the financial conditions of its counterparty and by dealing with large creditworthy institutions. The Company has no credit risk on its derivatives as it delivered into its outstanding hedge book during the year.

Note
13

TAXES

Details of income tax expense related to operations are as follows:

		2002		2001		2000
Income Taxes						
Recovery (Expense)						
Current						
Canada	$	45	$	158	$	1,297
Foreign		(1,166)		(313)		(278)
Future						
Canada		–		(203)		(1,310)
Foreign		–		–		–
	$	(1,121)	$	(358)	$	(291)

The reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rates to the effective tax rate on earnings before taxes and other items is as follows:

	2002 %	2001 %	2000 %
Statutory Rate	39.62	(44.62)	45.62
Losses not recognized net of income not subject to tax	(42.93)	14.95	70.78
Gain on disposition of subsidiary not taxable	–	–	(12.45)
Temporary differences not recorded	–	–	(90.96)
Non-deductible expense and other items	37.73	38.53	38.60
Effective income tax rate	34.42	8.86	51.59

Eldorado and its subsidiaries have tax losses from prior years, which are available to offset taxable income of future years. These tax losses expire as follows:

2004	2008	2009
$ 2,958	$ 2,601	$ 3,712

In addition, the Brazilian subsidiaries have losses of $108,651, which can be used to offset taxable income and $95,913 which can be used to offset income for social contribution tax. These losses have no expiry date and can be used to offset 30% of income in any one year.

No recognition has been given in the accounts to the potential future benefits that may arise on utilization of tax losses.

Significant components of Eldorado's future income tax assets (liability) excluding losses at December 31 were as follows:

		2002		2001
Mineral properties	$	3,875	$	4,262
Capital assets		836		694
Undistributed earnings of a subsidiary		(196)		(178)
Other		2,832		1,510
	$	7,347	$	6,288
Valuation allowance		(7,543)		(6,466)
Future income tax liability	$	(196)	$	(178)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note 14

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Interest on withholding taxes

São Bento Mineraçao may have a liability relating to interest and penalties on accrued but unpaid withholding tax on gold loans. The Company believes there are no grounds to the claim and will defend its position vigorously. If an unfavorable ruling were to occur the Company estimates the liability to be a maximum of $1,100.

Note 15

SEGMENTED INFORMATION

All of Eldorado's operations are related to the gold mining industry. In 2002 and 2001 Eldorado had a single producing mine, São Bento with mining and exploration assets located in South America and Turkey.

Twelve months ended:	December 31 2002	December 31 2001	December 31 2000
Gold sales			
São Bento Mine	$ 34,051	$ 34,443	$ 38,386
La Colorada Mine	–	–	12,116
	34,051	34,443	50,502
Operating costs			
São Bento Mine	19,027	23,446	21,863
La Colorada Mine	–	–	12,031
	19,027	23,446	33,894
Depletion, depreciation and amortization			
São Bento Mine	9,034	8,415	7,815
La Colorada Mine	–	–	3,223
	9,034	8,415	11,038
Corporate expenses, net of interest and other income	(1,035)	(5,756)	(4,705)
Exploration expense	(1,078)	(508)	(539)
Writedown of assets	(415)	(24)	(59)
Reorganization costs	–	(406)	–
(Loss) gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(205)	74	–
Gain on disposition of subsidiary	–	–	297
Profit (loss) before income taxes	3,257	(4,038)	564
Taxes			
Current	(1,121)	(155)	1,019
Future	–	(203)	(1,310)
Net income (loss) for the year	$ 2,136	$ (4,396)	$ 273

Note 15 cont.

Year ended:	December 31 2002	December 31 2001	December 31 2000
Segment assets			
São Bento Mine	$ 73,406	$ 78,445	
Total assets for reportable segments	73,406	78,445	
Mineral properties and deferred development	32,958	30,673	
Other	33,768	3,766	
	$ 140,132	$ 112,884	
Revenues by geographic area			
North America	$ 108	$ 218	$ 12,790
South America	39,184	35,156	39,644
Turkey	4	13	30
	$ 39,296	$ 35,387	$ 52,464
Net Income by geographic area			
North America	$ (4,886)	$ (6,292)	$ (8,629)
South America	7,637	2,221	9,031
Turkey	(530)	(222)	(152)
Australia	(85)	(103)	23
	$ 2,136	$ (4,396)	$ 273
Assets by geographic area			
North America	$ 33,023	$ 3,324	
South America	73,637	78,601	
Turkey	33,468	30,959	
Australia	4	–	
	$ 140,132	$ 112,884	

Note 16

SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The Company conducted non-cash investing and financing activities as follows:

	2002	2001	2000
Operating activities			
Forgiveness of amounts owed by the company	$ –	$ –	$ (1,459)
	$ –	$ –	$ (1,459)
Investing activities			
Forgiveness of amounts owed by the company	$ –	$ –	$ 1,459
	$ –	$ –	$ 1,459
Financing activities			
Long term debt fee accrual	$ (56)	$ (494)	$ (405)
Increase in long term debt	56	494	405
Interest accrual on convertible debentures	177	179	159
Settlement of convertible debentures	1,686	(179)	(159)
Gain on conversion of convertible debentures	(463)	–	–
Shares issued for convertible debentures	(1,674)	–	–
Share issue costs for convertible debentures	(32)	–	–
Equity portion of convertible debentures	306	–	–
	$ –	$ –	$ –

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note 17

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES FROM UNITED STATES ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP) vary in certain significant respects from the principles and practices generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP). The effect of the principal measurement differences on the Company's consolidated financial statements are quantified below and described in the accompanying notes:

Twelve months ended:	December 31 2002	December 31 2001	December 31 2000
	$	$	$
Net earnings (loss) for the period reported under Canadian GAAP	2,136	(4,396)	273
Add (deduct)			
Property, plant and equipment costs (a)	(14,915)	–	–
Exploration costs (a)	(2,285)	(1,231)	(1,757)
Deferred gain amortization - Canadian GAAP (b)	(2,395)	(903)	–
Forward gold sales contracts - U.S. GAAP (b)	1,869	1,429	–
Accretion on convertible debentures (c)	177	179	161
Gain on settlement of convertible debentures - Canadian GAAP (c)	(463)	–	–
(Loss) net earnings for the period under U.S. GAAP before extraordinary items	(15,876)	(4,922)	(1,323)
Gain on settlement of convertible debentures - U.S. GAAP (c)	294	–	–

cont.

Year ended:	December 31 2002	December 31 2001	December 31 2000
(Loss) net earnings for the period after extraordinary items but before comprehensive income adjustments	$ (15,582)	$ (4,922)	$ (1,323)
Net earnings (loss) per common share - U.S. GAAP before and after extraordinary items			
Basic and diluted	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Other comprehensive income			
Opening balance	5,195	–	–
Gold sales contracts (b)	(3,238)	5,195	–
Closing balance	1,957	5,195	–

continued below

Note 17 cont.

Year ended:	December 31 2002	December 31 2001	December 31 2000
	$	$	$
Shareholders' equity reported under Canadian GAAP	119,491	68,021	72,378
Cumulative adjustments to shareholders' equity add (deduct)			
Property, plant and equipment costs (a)	(14,915)	–	–
Exploration costs (a)	(16,036)	(13,751)	(12,520)
Forward gold sales contracts (b)	–	100	
Deferred gain on gold sales contracts (b)	1,957	5,621	–
Accretion on convertible debentures (c)	909	732	553
Equity portion of convertible debentures (c)	(1,094)	(1,400)	(1,400)
Gain on settlement of convertible debentures - Canadian GAAP (c)	(463)	–	
Gain on settlement of convertible debentures - U.S. GAAP (c)	294	–	–
Shareholders' equity under U.S. GAAP	90,143	59,323	59,011
Total assets reported under Canadian GAAP	140,132	112,884	120,553
Add (deduct)			
Property, plant and equipment costs (a)	(14,915)	–	
Exploration costs (a)	(16,036)	(13,751)	(12,520)
Forward gold sales contracts (b)	–	100	
Total assets under U.S. GAAP	109,181	99,233	108,033
Total liabilities reported under Canadian GAAP	20,641	44,863	48,175
Add (deduct)			
Deferred gain on gold sales contracts (b)	(1,957)	(5,621)	
Convertible debentures (c)	354	668	847
Total liabilities under U.S. GAAP	19,038	39,910	49,022

Year ended:	December 31 2002	December 31 2001	December 31 2000
Cash flows from operating activities	$	$	$
Net earnings (loss) under Canadian GAAP	9,288	13,029	3,810
Exploration costs	(2,285)	(1,231)	(1,757)
Cash flows from operating activities under U.S. GAAP	7,003	11,798	2,053
Cash flows from investing activities under Canadian GAAP	(7,043)	1,196	(9,735)
Exploration costs	2,285	1,231	1,757
Cash flows from investing activities under U.S. GAAP	(4,758)	2,427	(7,978)
Cash flows from financing activities under Canadian and U.S. GAAP	32,395	(10,950)	5,231
Foreign exchange loss on cash held in foreign currency	(1,765)	(823)	(259)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	32,875	2,452	(953)
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of period	4,752	2,300	3,253
Cash and cash equivalents - End of period	37,627	4,752	2,300
Additional supplementary cash flow information			
Forward gold sales contracts	100	(100)	–

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars except per share amounts)

Note 17 cont.

a) Property, plant and equipment and exploration costs
Exploration costs are accounted for in accordance with Canadian GAAP as disclosed in note 2. For U.S. GAAP purposes, the Company expenses all exploration costs incurred relating to unproven mineral properties. When proven and probable reserves are determined for a property and upon completion of a feasibility study, subsequent exploration and development costs on the property are capitalized. The capitalized costs of such properties are then assessed periodically for potential impairment of carrying values. If the carrying value can not be recovered on this basis the mineral properties would be written down to fair value. During 2002, the Company has written down its São Bento mine by $14,195.

The costs of acquiring mineral rights to properties are capitalized, although the carrying value of such costs are assessed on a periodic basis to ensure they can be recovered on an undiscounted cash flow basis.

b) Forward gold sales contracts and foreign exchange purchase commitments
Derivative instruments
For U.S. GAAP, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 (SFAS No. 133) effective January 1, 2001. SFAS No. 133 requires that all derivatives be recorded on the balance sheet as either assets or liabilities at their fair value. Changes in a derivative's fair value are recognized in the earnings of the current period unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. Management has currently not designated any of the Company's financial instruments as hedges for U.S. GAAP purposes under SFAS No. 133. Gains from hedges previously closed out are classified in other comprehensive income on transition to SFAS No. 133.

c) Convertible debentures
Canadian GAAP requires that a portion of the convertible debentures be classified as equity. The difference between the carrying amount of the debentures and their face value is accreted over the life of the debt and charged to earnings (loss) for the year. U.S. GAAP would classify the debentures as a liability at their face value.

As described in note 9, a portion of the convertible debentures was settled during 2002, resulting in a gain of $463 under Canadian GAAP. Under U.S. GAAP, the gain on settlement would have been $294 and would be classified as an extraordinary item.

d) Stock compensation
As described in note 11 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has granted stock options to directors and employees. For U.S. GAAP purposes, SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", requires that an enterprise recognize or, at its option, disclose the pro forma impact of the fair value of stock options and other forms of stock-based compensation in the determination of income. The Company has elected under SFAS No. 123 to continue to measure compensation cost by the intrinsic value method set out in APB Opinion No. 25 (APB 25). As options are granted at exercise prices based on the market value of the Company's shares at the date of grant, no adjustment for compensation expense is required. Under SFAS No. 123, where a Company chooses to continue to apply APB 25 in its basic financial statements, supplemental pro forma information as if the fair value method was applied must be disclosed. This pro forma information

Note 17 cont.

is set out below. The pro forma stock compensation expense has been determined by reference to a Black-Scholes option-pricing model that takes into account the stock price as of the grant date, the exercise price, the expected life of the option, the estimated volatility of the underlying stock, expected dividends and the risk free interest rate over the term of the option. Compensation expense is amortized over the vesting period of the options.

The calculations applied have assumed that the weighted average expected life of the options is five years, no dividends will be paid, expected volatility is 50%, and risk free interest rates which range from 4.24% to 4.71% for 2002, 4.40% to 5.56% for 2001, 5.92% to 6.50% for 2000.

Pro forma information for the years presented is as follows:

Twelve months ended:	December 31 2002	December 31 2001	December 31 2000
	$	$	$
(Loss) for the period in accordance with U.S. GAAP	(15,582)	(4,922)	(1,323)
Compensatory fair value of options granted	(476)	(307)	(353)
Pro forma (loss) in accordance with U.S. GAAP	(16,058)	(5,229)	(1,676)
Pro forma (loss) per share in accordance with U.S. GAAP - basic and diluted	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.02)

e) New accounting standards
Issued in June 2001 was SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations". This statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. It requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. The Company is assessing the impact of SFAS No. 143 and will adopt the standard on January 1, 2003.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Revision of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and technical correction". This standard updates, defines and simplifies several existing accounting pronouncements. For fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002, gains and losses from extinguishment of debt are no longer required to be treated as an extraordinary item.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with exit or disposal activities". Under this standard, exit costs and restructuring liabilities generally will be recognized only when incurred. SFAS No. 146 is effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees of Indebtedness of others". This classifies the requirements of FASB Statement No. 5 relating to the guarantor's accounting for, and disclosures of, the issue of certain types of guarantees.

In December, 2002 the FASB issued SFAS 148 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation – Transition and Disclosure, An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 123". SFAS 148 provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair-value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123 to require more prominent and more frequent disclosures in financial statements about the effects of stock based compensation.

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46 "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an interpretation of ARB 51". The primary objective of this is to provide guidance on the identification of entities for which control is achieved through means other than through voting rights (variable interest entities or "VIE's") and how to determine when and which business enterprize should consolidate the VIE.

Consolidated Financial Information

December 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000 (expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars except per ounce amounts)

	2002	2001	2000
Balance Sheet:			
Working capital (deficiency)	$ 36,648	$ (4,379)	$ 4,445
Total Assets:	140,132	112,884	120,553
Property, plant and equipment	62,103	66,495	70,627
Deferred exploration and development	32,958	30,673	29,442
Total liabilities	20,641	44,863	48,175
Long term debt	–	9,103	18,006
Share capital	367,140	317,806	317,767
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity:	140,132	112,884	120,553
Earnings:			
Revenues	39,296	35,387	52,464
Gross profit (loss)	9,932	2,950	7,201
Exploration & development expense	(1,078)	(508)	(539)
General and administrative - net	(4,284)	(3,469)	(2,587)
Interest and financing costs	(1,156)	(2,655)	(3,749)
Gain on settlement of convertible debenture	463	–	–
Write downs	(415)	(24)	(59)
(Loss) gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(205)	74	–
Gain on sale of subsidiary	–	–	297
Reorganization and closure costs	–	(406)	–
Taxes			
Current	(1,121)	(155)	1,019
Future	–	(203)	(1,310)
Net income (loss)	$ 2,136	$ (4,396)	$ 273
Deficit at the beginning of the year			
As previously reported	(249,375)	(244,752)	(245,185)
Change in accounting policy	(410)	(637)	(477)
As restated	(249,785)	(245,389)	(245,662)
Deficit at the end of the year	$ (247,649)	$ (249,785)	$ (245,389)
Net income (loss) per share	$ 0.01	$ (0.04)	$ 0.00
Weighted Average Number of shares issued	147,597,481	99,736,407	79,874,211
Cash Flow:			
Cash from operations	$ 9,288	$ 13,029	$ 3,810
Investing activities:			
Property, plant and equipment	(5,334)	(4,513)	(4,183)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	64	231	–
Mineral properties and deferred development	(2,285)	(1,231)	(1,757)
Investment and advances	37	61	(11)
Proceeds from disposals of investments and advances	–	70	–
Restricted cash	475	6,578	(3,784)
	(7,043)	1,196	(9,735)
Financing activities:			
Short and long term debt, net	(15,476)	(10,660)	(6,514)
Proceeds from disposition of subsidiary	–	–	303
Issue of common shares	47,966	5	5,662
Issue of special warrants	–	–	5,840
Other assets and deferred charges	(95)	(295)	(60)
	32,395	(10,950)	5,231
Effect of exchange rates	(1,765)	(823)	(259)
Increase (decrease) in cash	$ 32,875	$ 2,452	$ (953)
Mining Operations:			
Production:			
Gold - (oz.)			
Ounces production	103,533	102,841	152,436
Ounces sold	99,659	105,349	149,143
Average selling price realized ($/ oz.) - Produced	308	298	303
Average selling price realized ($/ oz.) - Sold	306	299	304
Total cash cost ($/ oz.)	189	221	223

Corporate Information

DIRECTORS
Hugh C. Morris (2)
Vancouver, BC
Chairman of the Board

Joseph F. Conway (1)(2)
Toronto, Ontario
President & Chief Executive Officer
IAM Gold Corporation

Wayne D. Lenton (1)(2)
Point Roberts, Washington
USA

Paul M. Curtis (1)
Johannesburg, South Africa
Senior Manager, Corporate Finance
Gold Fields Limited

Paul N. Wright
Bowen Island, B.C.
President & Chief Executive Officer
Eldorado Gold Corporation

Committees of the Board of Directors
(1) Audit Committee
(2) Compensation Committee

OFFICERS
Paul N. Wright
President & Chief Executive Officer

Earl W. Price
Chief Financial Officer

Dawn L. Moss
Corporate Secretary

MANAGERS
Project Development
Dale Churcher – Manager Project Development

Brazil Operations
Lincoln Silva
General Manager

Sergio Martins
Director, Exploration & Geology

Turkey
Dave Bickford
General Manager

Umit Akdur
Administration Manager

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AUDITORS
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Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, BC Canada

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION
Transfer Agent
Computershare Trust Company of Canada
Vancouver, BC Canada

Computershare Trust Company
Golden, CO USA

Stock Exchange
The Toronto Stock Exchange
Stock Symbol: ELD

The American Stock Exchange
Stock Symbol: EGO

SOURCES OF SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION
The Annual Report is one of several sources of information for shareholders of Eldorado Gold Corporation common shares.

Other sources include:

The unaudited comparative interim financial statements which are published quarterly.

The Management Proxy Circular describing the matters to be considered at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The Annual Information Form and other corporate and continuous disclosure documents which are available on the Company's website, CDS SEDAR website (www.sedar.com), and the US Securities and Exchange Commission EDGAR website (www.edgar-online.com).

Website Address:
www.eldoradogold.com

Investor Relations:
Nancy Woo
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eldoradogold

Mineral Reserves & Resources. The terms "Mineral Reserve", "Proven Mineral Reserve" and "Probable Mineral Reserve" used in this report are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects under the guidelines set out in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM") Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. Definitions and guidelines were adopted by the CIM Council on August 20, 2000. In the United States, a mineral reserve is defined as a part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time the mineral reserve determination is made.

The terms "Mineral Resource", "Measured Mineral Resource", "Indicated Mineral Resource", "Inferred Mineral Resource" used in this report are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects under the guidelines set out in the CIM Standards.

Note to U.S. Investors. While the terms "mineral resource", "measured mineral resource," "indicated mineral resource", and "inferred mineral resource" are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, they are not defined terms under standards in the United States. As such, information contained in this report concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources under Canadian standards may not be comparable to similar information made public by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. "Indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and a great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an "indicated mineral resource" or "inferred mineral resource" will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

Forward-Looking Statements. This annual report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 concerning Eldorado Gold Corporation's plans at its properties, plans related to its business, future prospects and other matters. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management. Statements concerning reserves and mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to constitute forward-looking statements to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the property is developed, and in the case of mineral reserves, such statements reflect the conclusion based on certain assumptions that the mineral deposit can be economically exploited. Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", "plans", "estimates" or "intends", or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved) are not statements of historical fact and may be "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in forward-looking statements. Specific reference is made to "Narrative Description of the Business – Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Information Form. Forward-looking statements are made based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made, and Eldorado Gold Corporation undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change. Investors are cautioned against attributing undue certainty to forward-looking statements. We do not expect to update forward-looking statements continually as conditions change and you are referred to the full discussion of the Company's business contained in the Company's reports filed with the securities regulatory authorities.

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